

crimes in 2021, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation recorded a 73 percent increase in such crimes in 2020;

Whereas, since March 2020, there has been a dramatic increase in reports of anti-Asian hate crimes and incidents related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including approximately 11,000 hate incidents, including shunning, verbal and online harassment, physical assault, and civil rights violations, that were reported to Stop AAPI Hate from the start of the pandemic through December 31, 2021, and countless other incidents that have not been reported;

Whereas, according to a survey conducted during September and October of 2021 by Stop AAPI Hate, 1 in 5 Asian Americans (21.2 percent) and Pacific Islanders (20.0 percent) reported experiencing a hate incident in the past year;

Whereas discrimination against Asian Americans, especially in moments of crisis, is not a new phenomenon, and violence against Asian Americans has occurred throughout United States history, including—

(1) the enactment of Page Act of 1875, which restricted entry of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian women to the United States and effectively prohibited the immigration of Chinese women, preventing the formation of Chinese families in the United States and limiting the number of native-born Chinese citizens;

(2) the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which was the first law to explicitly exclude an entire ethnic group from immigrating to the United States;

(3) the issuance of Executive Order 9066 in 1942, which authorized the forced relocation and incarceration of approximately 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry during World War II, the majority of whom were United States citizens;

(4) the murder of Vincent Chin;

(5) the Cleveland Elementary School shooting on January 17, 1989, in which a gunman used an AK-47 to kill 5 children, 4 of whom were of Southeast Asian descent;

(6) the rise in discrimination and violence against Muslim, Sikh, and South Asian Americans following the September 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon;

(7) the mass shooting at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, on August 5, 2012, in which a white supremacist fatally shot 6 people and wounded 4 others;

(8) the shooting of 9 people near Atlanta, Georgia, on March 16, 2021, at 3 separate Asian-owned businesses, in which 8 people were killed, including 6 Asian women; and

(9) the shooting of 6 people in Laguna Woods, California, on May 15, 2022, in which members of the Irvine Taiwanese Presbyterian Church were targeted;

Whereas, in response to the uptick in anti-Asian hate crimes throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117-13; 135 Stat. 265), which was signed into law by President Joseph R. Biden on May 20, 2021;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has deeply impacted the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have faced among the highest infection and mortality rates out of any racial group in several States;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 Asian-American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander first responders, health care providers, and frontline workers are among the unsung heroes in the Nation's fight against COVID-19;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans, Native Hawai-

ians, and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Government of the United States and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of, and to understand the challenges faced by Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; and

(2) recognizes that Asian-American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities enhance the rich diversity of and strengthen the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 654—DESIGNATING JUNE 2022 AS “GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 654

Whereas hundreds of millions of individuals in the United States participate in outdoor recreation annually;

Whereas Congress enacted the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-249; 130 Stat. 999) to assess and analyze the outdoor recreation economy of the United States and the effects attributable to the outdoor recreation economy on the overall economy of the United States;

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account, updated in November 2021 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, shows that outdoor recreation generated more than \$374,300,000,000 in economic output in 2020, comprising approximately 1.8 percent of the current-dollar gross domestic product;

Whereas the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account shows that, in 2020, the outdoor recreation sector provided 4,300,000 jobs across the United States;

Whereas the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152; 134 Stat. 682) provides approximately \$2,000,000,000 per year to help eliminate the maintenance backlog on public lands and waters and fully funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund;

Whereas regular outdoor recreation is associated with economic growth, positive health outcomes, and better quality of life;

Whereas outdoor recreation activities at the Federal, State, and local levels have seen a recent surge in participation;

Whereas many outdoor recreation businesses are small businesses that were heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas outdoor recreation businesses are cornerstones of rural communities and outdoor recreation is part of the national heritage of the United States;

Whereas it is imperative that the United States ensure that access to outdoor recreation is inclusive, equitable, and available to all its people for generations to come; and

Whereas June 2022 is an appropriate month to designate as “Great Outdoors Month” to provide an opportunity to celebrate the im-

portance of the great outdoors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2022 as “Great Outdoors Month”; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States to responsibly participate in recreation activities in the great outdoors during June 2022 and year-round.

SENATE RESOLUTION 655—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 13, 2022 AS “NATIONAL SENIOR FRAUD AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE INCREASING NUMBER OF FRAUDULENT SCAMS TARGETED AT SENIORS IN THE UNITED STATES, TO ENCOURAGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO PREVENT THOSE SCAMS FROM HAPPENING, AND TO IMPROVE PROTECTIONS FROM THOSE SCAMS FOR SENIORS

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 655

Whereas millions of individuals age 65 or older (referred to in this preamble as “seniors”) in the United States are targeted by scams each year, including vacation scams, Social Security impersonation scams and Internal Revenue Service impersonation scams, other government agency impersonation scams, veterans benefits scams, sweepstakes scams, romance scams, computer tech support scams, grandparent scams, debt collection scams, home improvement scams, fraudulent investment schemes, pet scams, and identity theft;

Whereas other types of fraud perpetrated against seniors include Medicare impersonation fraud, health care fraud, health insurance fraud, counterfeit prescription drug fraud, funeral and cemetery fraud, “anti-aging” product fraud, telemarketing fraud, charity and disaster scams, internet fraud, and cyberattacks;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office has estimated that seniors lose a staggering \$2,900,000,000 each year to an ever-growing array of financial exploitation schemes and scams;

Whereas, since 2013, the Fraud Hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate has received more than 10,000 complaints reporting possible scams from individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

Whereas the ease with which criminals contact seniors through the internet and telephone increases as more creative schemes emerge;

Whereas, according to the Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book 2021 released by the Federal Trade Commission, individuals age 60 or older reported losing \$1,034,000,000 to fraud in 2021, with a median loss for victims age 80 or older of \$1,500, nearly 3 times the median amount lost by those victims between the ages of 50 and 59;

Whereas senior fraud is underreported by victims due to shame, stigma, and lack of information about where to report fraud; and

Whereas May 13, 2022 is an appropriate day to establish as “National Senior Fraud Awareness Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 13, 2022 as “National Senior Fraud Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes National Senior Fraud Awareness Day as an opportunity to raise